

The Saturday News

ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL WEEKLY

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908

No. 5

NOTE AND COMMENT

President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College in an address before the Toronto Canadian Club the other day, made some observations which should be repeated throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"The city man," he declared, "does not appreciate the value of the farmer as a citizen, nor the value in the aggregate as the greatest source of our natural wealth. The country man on the other hand, is often jealous of the apparent ease with which the city man makes his money, and the appearance of luxury with which he surrounds himself.

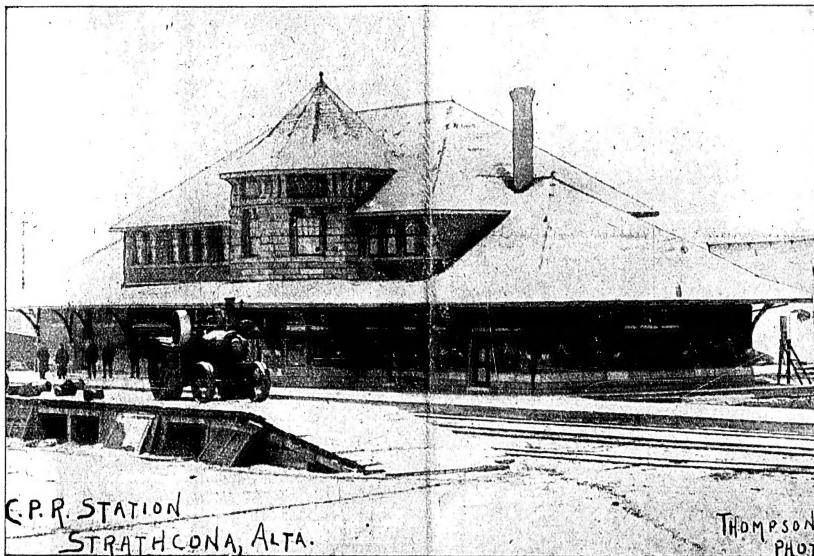
"The reason is that country and city people judge each other by different standards.

"When you hear the word 'hay seed,' you think at once of a man in the country clothed for manual labor. When a farmer hears the word 'dude' he immediately pictures to himself a man well dressed, with a crease in his trousers, perhaps on his way to business. Neither of these men deserve the terms applied, each is properly dressed for his work, and yet each one thinks the other extreme in style."

This is something which cannot be too strongly impressed in such a province as our own. The present and future of Alberta depends almost exclusively on the work which is being done by those engaged in cultivating the land and the city man who loses sight of the fact is sure to receive a sudden reminder of it before very long. To speak contemptuously of farmers as a class is a sure sign of a little mind, quite as small as that which many farmers have, who fail to recognize the place which town life must necessarily occupy and who persist in regarding the majority of those who live in urban surroundings as idlers or robbers.

In this issue a letter appears in reference to the remarks on Socialism which found a place on this page last week. One cannot fail to admire the clearness with which the writer states his views or to commend to others the study and thought which he has given to the problems which he discusses. But the issues which are raised in the letter are so varied that an attempt to answer them would give rise to too extended a controversy for The Saturday News to wish to enter upon. This much, however, we would like to say, that, in so far as economics is to be considered a science, Prof. Marshall must be regarded as one of its leading authorities. His works are text books in the colleges and universities both in Europe and America, and while our correspondent is entitled to his preference for Karl Marx, the latter's views are not those recognized by established institutions of learning.

Mr. William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern gave a significant interview the other day on his return from England, in which he said: "When there I found that the general expectation was that the whole financial situation in Canada would be very similar to what it was in the United States. The advantages of our banking system were not so universally known as they might be, and there appeared for a long while articles in newspapers predicting that conditions which prevailed in the United States would be felt to the full extent in Canada. It was not until the last three weeks or a month of my visit that it became generally recognized that the situation was utterly different and that so far from having a collapse in Canada the effect was practically the same as that in Europe. The effect on Canadian securities has been good because it had been shown that Canada was much more independent than anybody previously believed. I think in a really striking way the



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The commodious depot which has been erected at Strathcona during the past season to replace the old wooden structure which has done service since the Calgary and Edmonton Line was completed.

This cut is published through the courtesy of the "Strathcona Chronicle"

economic independence of Canada has been demonstrated."

No one could read the newspapers during the past two or three months without realizing how utterly different conditions were north and south of the boundary line. Canadian prosperity stands on a substantial basis and the idea that good or bad fortune comes to us according as it does to our neighbors should be finally abandoned. We have suffered in common with the rest of the world. No matter what our resources, we cannot escape that, but we are not more affected by conditions in other countries than is any other nation.

In the opening days of a legislative session, it is the social rather than the political commentator who has the floor. But the speech from the throne indicates that the initial ceremonies being over, the Alberta House will settle down to the consideration of some very important legislative proposals. Attention is called to the work of the coal and beef commissions, the reports of both of which bodies the members will be called upon to consider. Before industrial conditions develop further, it has been thought wise to impose certain restrictions. The hours of labor in the mines will be regulated and a workmen's compensation act will be introduced. A drainage act will be introduced. This is very necessary and, as will appear in the course of the discussion, should solve many of the difficulties from which the cultivators of the soil are suffering. An industrial school for boys will be established. The need for this has been demonstrated on several occasions of late and the government is moving none too soon in the matter. Altogether a very interesting and useful session is in prospect.

An influential deputation of the Alberta Moral Reform League waited on the Provincial Cabinet on Thursday morning. At a meeting the previous night, the question of whether a ten o'clock or seven o'clock closing should be asked for was discussed, and the latter was finally decided upon. It appears to be a tactical mistake made in this decision. The first was a reasonable, the second an unreasonable request.

It is manifestly unfair to license (Continued on page 5)

The Opening of the Legislature

The formal opening of the Provincial Parliament is not what can strictly be called a society function and yet on Thursday afternoon, what with the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and his dashing guard of honor, the arrival of carriage after carriage full of smartly frocked women, on every side of you every variety of military-ary officers, in helmets white and helmets red, with clanking swords and jingling spurs surrounded by pompous members and he-rushed looking attaches, one gained the impression that the affair was after all well worthy to be chronicled as a society event and that of no mean description.

Perhaps naturally, those of us who attended the first opening of the Alberta Legislature hark back to that brilliant function and compared Thursday's assemblage with that of two years ago to the latter's disadvantage, but I'm thinking next year's—for certain the year's after—will leave them all in the shade, and so as comparisons are never considered nice we will let the others take care of themselves.

Evidently there was some little confusion about my carriage order for by some mischance I arrived at the buildings seated on the back of a bob sleigh. Others of course had been more fortunate and there was a fine array of vehicles and smart turn-outs assembled as my temporary coachman landed me at the doors. By the time that Mrs. Bulvey's carriage arrived the crowd of spectators had already entered in search of the much-coveted seats.

I thought the First Lady in the Province looking particularly well on Thursday as she stepped from her carriage; her handsome cloak of the palest violet broadcloth, satin, trimmed with ermine and the large white panne velvet brocade hat with its long plumes, caught with an ornament of brilliants just set off Mrs. Bulvey's particular style to perfection.

Seated beside the mistress of Government House, was Mrs. Sifton in a rich carriage cloak of white broadcloth, trimmed with ermine, her large white panne picture hat having a sweeping ostrich plume draped over the back, with which she

wore a knot of exquisite violets.

Miss Babbitt, who occupied the front seat with Mr. Havelock Babbitt, His Honor's private secretary, also wore a smart carriage wrap, dainty white furs, and a handsome white chapeau trimmed with ostrich plumes.

In the seats reserved for the Cabinet Ministers' wives I noticed Mrs. Rutherford elaborately gowned in a fine toilette of brown chiffon velvet, with yoke of soft white chiffon and trimmings of some lovely silk applique; a mink hat with a white chiffon crown and a spray of pink roses at one side, completing her costume.

Mrs. Cross wore the very essence of chic in a French creation of champagne voile, with quantities of lovely lace, Japanese embroidered ribbon and a large picture hat with a wreath of exquisitely shaded roses.

Mrs. Cushing in pale grey, with lace embroidery, her simple hat to correspond with its jaunty wings and general air of trimness, becoming her wonderfully well.

Mrs. Finlay in a stunning gown of black dotted net with lace and velvet garniture made over white tulle, with which was worn a large black dress hat, trimmed with black and white ostrich plumes, and gold ribbon braid.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of the leader of the Opposition, also sat among the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and wore a pretty gown of soft brown silk and hat to correspond.

Among the crowd I noticed many Englishmen, come down to see how we do this sort of thing out in the wild and woolly. That they went home satisfied that the affairs of the province are in capable hands I had reason to know.

Candidly we are getting past the rehearsal stage in our conduct of State functions. From the Lieutenant-Governor's ease and nonchalance in wearing his wonderful Windsor uniform with its saucy cocked hat to the manner in which Mr. Speaker twirls around in his revolving chair and calmly surveys the members and the crowd, I saw a vast difference from a year ago's performance. Soon we may be expected to give

an all-star production, when the remaining nervousness occasionally perceptible now among those important people, the members, will no doubt vanish like this year's snow.

Government House in the evening was a medley of soft lights and exquisite flowers and many fair women and smart men, as one arrived from the glorious temptation of moonlight without doors. Making my way in and out among the surging throng I was struck with the brilliancy of the mise en scene, the women's frocks, the dash of color introduced by the officer's regimentals; here a great bowl of Calla lilies, there a little forest of fern with a veritable shower of pink nodding carnations. The limited capacity of the mansion doubtless has its disadvantages but it has also the compensation of making a wonderfully cheery and cosy setting for the various social functions carried on within its walls.

The guests, as they came down the stairs, two by two, like the animals in the ark I couldn't help thinking, were announced by Major de Blois Thibaudau. His Honor greeted everyone in the most friendly and hearty manner, while Mrs. Bulvey added her own gracious word of greeting in the sweet simple way we have grown to love, and look for, from her. As she stood at the entrance to the beautifully decorated drawing room, among the palms, and with a great bowl of pink flowers as a background, I thought the fair, delicate hostess in her clinging soft creation of palest blue chiffon velvet with a lovely arrangement of filmy lace on the décolleté and just a touch of gold suggested by several little gold tassels, looking perhaps sweeter than I had ever remembered her. Mrs. Sifton was also beautifully frocked, her gown of violet sequins being a distinct innovation and very much admired.

Miss Babbitt, who had charge of the supper room, was in palest pink chiffon silk, made in a modified empire style with a lovely arrangement of lace on the bodice, her dark hair beautifully dressed, and the toute ensemble as charming a picture of pretty animated girlhood as one could desire. She made a very attentive hostess as she hovered here and there around the artistically arranged supper board, lovely with a shower of daffodils and ferns

falling in loose sprays from a silver and crystal cierge, while sherry yellow satin streamers crossing diagonally to the corners, where were four silver candlesticks with silver flagrae and yellow shades, completed the striking effect.

Mrs. Bulvey's well-known taste with regard to the arrangement of the flowers she loves is unerring, and the color scheme and its manner of being carried out on Thursday night drew forth many flattering comments.

To attempt a description at this late date of the many charmingly frocked women who graced this reception, would be sheer folly. Next week perhaps—and in the meantime I append a list of the invited guests:

Hon. Premier and Mrs. Rutherford, Hon. C. W. Cross and Mrs. Cross, Hon. W. H. Cushing and Mrs. Cushing, Hon. W. T. Finlay and Mrs. Finlay, Hon. C. W. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Chief Justice Sifton and Mrs. Sifton, Justice Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Justice Scott and Mrs. Scott, Justice Beck and Mrs. Beck, Justice Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Justice Winter and Mrs. Winter, Justice Noel, Justice Carpenter, Justice Mitchell, Hon. Senator Roy.

A. S. Rosenthal M.P.P. and Mrs. Rosenthal, E. A. Walker M.P. and Mrs. Walker, John T. Moore M.P. and Mrs. Moore, J. B. Holden M.P. and Mrs. Holden, J. A. McPherson M.P. and Mrs. McPherson, H. W. McKenney M.P. and Mrs. McKenney, Chas. Hiebert M.P. and Mrs. Hiebert, J. P. Marcellus M.P. and Mrs. Marcellus, M. McKenzie M.P. and Mrs. McKenzie, W. C. Simmons M.P. and Mrs. Simmons, R. T. Telford M.P. and Mrs. Telford, W. F. Puffer M.P. and Mrs. Puffer, J. A. Simpson M.P. and Mrs. Simpson, J. A. Robertson M.P. and Mrs. Robertson, J. W. Woolf M.P. and Mrs. Woolf, W. F. Brodin M.P. and Mrs. Brodin, J. R. Boyle M.P. and Mrs. Boyle, E. H. Riley M.P. and Mrs. Riley, J. R. McLeod M.P. and Mrs. McLeod, T. A. Brick M.P. and Mrs. Brick, Mayor and Mrs. McDougall.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Cluff, J. J. Dugan, J. H. Douglas, J. M. Hoson, A. McLean, J. H. McDonald, R. Ritchie, S. H. Somersall, A. T. Spohn, W. H. Sheppard, T. L. Walsh, Harry Wilson, J. C. F. Bown, W. J. Webster, R. W. Cantley, Bower Campbell, A. T. Cushing, H. J. Dawson, A. F. Ewing, E. C. Emery, A. C. Fraser, Wilfrid Gariepy, J. H. Gariepy, W. J. Graves, H. A. St. Geo. Gray, Percy Harlidy, T. F. S. Jackson, Goldwin Kirkpatrick, J. A. Lessard, Duncan Marshall, A. E. May, John McPherson, W. H. Nightingale, E. C. Pardee, J. H. Picard, Fred Perkins, W. B. Poucheur, John Ross, C. E. Race, M. Stewart, Wm. Short, John Somerville, A. R. Seoble, R. Secord, A. Swaisland, Geo. Stock and, A. Williamson Taylor, T. M. Turnbull, Oscar Tessier, Balmer Watt, A. York.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Hoson, Dr. W. H. Lavel, Mayor and Mrs. Mills, Miss Ritchie, Miss Somersall, Mrs. (Continued on page 6)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18

THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND SOCIALISM.

The Editor Saturday News.

Dear Sir, - In your issue of last
week you had a few paragraphs of
comment on Socialism. Certain
quotations from Prof. Marshall's
recent work on political economy
were given, and your reader was
left to conclude that all scholastic
intelligence, so far as the science of
political economy is concerned, is
opposed to Socialism, as a scientific
theory in economics. I feel that you
look upon these subjects too impar-
tially to allow an error to go through
your pages unchallenged, and I am
writing this rather long letter for
the purpose of giving another point
of view.

Prof. Marshall and Prof. Jevons
are accredited as being the fore-
most modern exponents of economics
of the English school. Neither of
them, however, possess the breadth
of view or strong conviction of
their predecessors, John Stuart Mill
or Thorold Rogers, and while the
two latter cannot be called Socialists
or reformers of the revolution-
ary type, it is nevertheless a fact
that Rogers lost his position as pro-
fessor in the greatest English uni-
versity because of the extremity of
his views. Marshall retains his chair
in virtue of the moderate and non-
revolutionary nature of his teach-
ing. This statement has been de-
clared on platforms and in the press
of England, and is repeated here to
show that many believe a element
entirely to the writing of any work
of Marshall which disqualifies it as a
scientific product.

In your comments on Socialism
you state that a man's opinion on
an economic question should not be
influenced by generous impulses.

This is perfectly true. A science
can only be based on facts and prin-
ciples deduced from them. And for
just this same reason Socialism, un-
like any other system of political
economy, has no place for charity.
It is the one system built up of
reason, free from the influence of
sentiment, superstition, and tradi-
tion. Like the great revolutionary
theory which transformed the
science of biology - natural selection
- Socialism is battling the same
prejudices, fighting the same en-
emies, suffering the same misrep-
resentations. And just as Darwin has
found acceptance with the enlight-

ened of all classes, so Marxismism
will emerge victorious from the con-
flict, because of the absolute cor-
rectness of its conclusions. I will en-
deavour to show why the work of Marx
is more scientific than that of Mar-
shall.

The science of political economy is
the science of the production and
distribution of wealth. It treats
only of man in relation to his re-
quirements, and the means of ac-
quiring them. As such, it is essen-
tial that the economist who seeks to
proceed to his study scientific lines
should lay aside all sentiment and
reverence for existing institutions,
deal with the physical and men's re-
quirements of man, and the most
economic way to satisfy them.

Just as Charles Darwin found it
necessary to proceed to investigate
the origin of species as though the
first book of the Pentateuch had
never been written, so Marx pro-
ceeded in his investigation of "Capit-
alist Production." The result to
both sciences of biology and econom-
ics brought about by these men is
revolutionary. In the case of Marx,
however, the accuracy of his con-
clusions is more easily demonstrat-
ed than those of Darwin. They are as
capable of proof as a proposition in
Euclid. The wastefulness of competi-
tion, the growth of parasitic occu-
pations, the absolute non-productive-
ness of classes of society, the partial
non-productiveness of all classes of
society, the diversion of labor from
its true function of producing com-
modities making for the health of
the community of vile and useless
things, all these phases of the study
of economics which Prof. Marshall
does not and cannot treat in his
work, are fully dealt with in the
work of the great German econ-
omist. Prof. Marshall dare not
deal with man as a productive ani-
mal in the manner that Marx does.
Such a view is too leveling, to be
held up by a salaried scholastic. It
would involve accounting for all
those middle-headed, wasteful non-
productive bipeds forming the aris-
tocracy and monarchy of our day.

And any system of economy which
fails to take this point of view is
unscientific - nothing but vague,
inane, mental extravagance, based
on social ideas which are an inheri-
tance from the days of superstition
and barbarism.

Let me not be misunderstood in
my statement of monarchies and
aristocracies.

There have been very capable and
brilliant members of the aristoc-
racy, men who possessed and dis-
played the genius in spite of their
surroundings, but with these the
science of economics has nothing to
do. The system which allows one
human animal to be born to a luxu-
rious idleness while another of his
species is born to an educated and
unrelieved drudgery is what any
social pretension to accuracy must
denounce and seek to overthrow.
And it is in this sense that we view
and speak of aristocracy, as non-pro-
ductive and useless factors in soci-
ety, to be dealt with in a manner
impossible to an economist in the
position of Prof. Marshall.

To the people of Canada to-day
there is a phase of Socialism more
important. The passing of the great
Northwest Territories into the con-
trol of the Dominion Government
gave to the people of Canada a great
common heritage richer in natural
resources than even the language of
immigration literature can express.

This heritage the sordid grifter
and scheming politician of the past
few decades has sought to filch from
the people. Slow to realize the
great wrong being done the genera-
tions yet unborn in permitting their
birthright to be stolen, we have
allowed the great coal measures of
the Crow's Nest Pass and the timber
and fishery of our province to be
acquired by the dishonest. Future
generations will require to pay the
tax imposed by ill-considered use of
coal they use on everything they
attempt to take from the natural
storehouse for the maintenance of
an aristocracy, vulgar and uncul-
tured, the foundation of whose for-
tunes were laid by the robbery of
the land from the people. The
Conservative and Liberal parties
have not only nothing in their plat-
form to right this wrong, they are
acquiescent parties to it. And it is
right here that the Socialists' party
of the West intends to take its stand
and awaken the dispossessed to the
means of recovering their rights.

Faithfully yours,
Reader.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES
RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

52. All applications for Private
Bills, properly the subject of legisla-
tion by the Legislative Assembly of
Alberta, within the purview of
"The British North America Act,
1867," whether for the erection of
a bridge, the making of a railroad,
tramway, turn-pike road, telegraph
or telephone line, the construction or
improvement of a harbour, canal,
lock, dam, slide, or other like work;
the granting of a right of ferry; the
incorporation of any particular
trade, or calling, or of any joint
company; or otherwise for granting
to any individual or individuals, any
exclusive or peculiar rights or priv-
ileges whatever, or for doing any
matter or thing, which in its opera-
tion would affect the rights or prop-
erty of other parties, or relate to
any particular class of the commu-
nity; or for making any amendment
of a like nature to any former Act,
shall require a notice, clearly and
distinctly stating the nature and
object of the application, and where
the application refers to any pro-
posed work, indicating generally the
location of the work, and signed by
or on behalf of the applicant, such
notice to be published, during two
months, between the close of the
next preceding Session and the time
of the consideration of the petition,
in four issues of The Alberta
Gazette, and of one other newspaper,
published in English; and within
two weeks from the first appearance
of such notice in The Alberta Gazette
two copies of the said Bill, with a
receipt from the Provincial Treas-
urer for the sum of one hundred
dollars, if the said Bill does
not exceed ten pages, and ten dol-
lars additional for each page over
that number, and for the purposes of
this Rule 52 words shall be held to
constitute a page and also in the case
of a bill incorporating a company,
a receipt from the Registrar of Joint
Stock Companies for such sum as
would be payable by the applicant or
applicants for the incorporation of
a company with a similar capitaliza-
tion to the capitalization of the
company sought to be incorporated
by such bill, shall be placed by the
applicant in the hands of the Clerk
of the House, whose duty it shall
be to get the said Bill printed forth-
with. Copies of the newspapers
containing the first and last publi-
cation of such notice shall be sent by
the parties inserting such notice to
the Clerk of the House, to be filed
amongst the records of the Com-
mittee on Standing Orders.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID
TO THE REGISTRAR OF
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
UNDER RULE 52.

(See Cap. 20, 1901.)

For a company whose nomi-
nal capital does not exceed \$10,
\$10.00 \$10
For a company whose nominal
capital exceeds \$10,000 the above
fee of \$10 with the following addi-
tional fees regulated according to
the amount of nominal capital,
that is to say:
For every \$5,000 of nominal
capital or part of \$5,000 after
the first \$10,000 up to \$25,000 .. \$5
For every \$5,000 of nominal
capital or part of \$5,000 after
the first \$25,000 up to \$50,000 .. \$2
For every \$5,000 of nominal
capital or part of \$5,000 after
the first \$50,000 \$1.

J. R. COWELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE.

Take notice that pursuant to the
provisions of the 52nd rule of the
Legislative Assembly of Alberta,
the time limited for receiving
petitions for Private Bills will ex-
pire on Thursday, January 30th,
1908.

JOHN R. COWELL,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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NOTICE

The reduction sale at the
Toronto Millinery Store is still
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for Christmas trade at surpris-
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Mrs. McCully has secured a
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We commence our annual stock-taking
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During this time we will be offering a great
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Our counters and tables will be piled with
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MATINEE AND NIGHT ONLY

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Matinee: 25c. and 50c.

SEAT SALE STARTS ON
MONDAY

The Fight for the Church at Star

How a racial and religious controversy was transferred from
Galicia to an Alberta village.—A judgment of
the Privy Council which tells an
intensely interesting story.

The following is the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Zachynski vs. Polushie, in which the right to the Galician Church at Star, Alberta, was in question.

The history of the litigation appears in Lord MacNaughten's judgment, which is interesting as showing the extraordinary result of a great judge into conditions with which he would hardly be expected to be at all familiar.

The case was argued for the Appellants by Messrs. F. A. Latchford, K.C., and M.J. Gorman, K.C., of Ottawa, and for the Respondents, by Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, and Mr. William Ross, of the firm of Short, Cross and Biggar in Edmonton, Mr. Short having carried on the litigation since its commencement for the defendants, his opponent up to the Supreme Court of Canada having been Mr. C. de Wolf MacDonald.

Lord MacNaughten's judgment reads:

In this case, by a majority of three judges to two, the Supreme Court of Canada reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, sitting in banc (Sifton C.J. dissenting), had affirmed a decision pronounced by the trial judge in favor of the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs are now the Appellants.

The case is remarkable in more ways than one. In the course of the trial the leading Counsel for the Plaintiffs intimated to the Court that he elected to abandon the whole of the claim originally put forward on behalf of his clients, and announced that he hoped to be able to take his stand on an alternative claim set up by amendment at the beginning of the trial. He explained that he did so "in order to shorten the trial." A sacrifice unsurprising and complete for an end so desirable seemed full of promise and hope. But the result can hardly be called satisfactory. The proceedings lightened by throwing overboard the original cause of action, drifted on in an aimless and desultory way for more than a year, and the trial itself occupied no less than 33 days.

THE ORIGINAL HEARING

The hearing began on the 16th of May 1902. The evidence closed on the 4th of September 1903. In the beginning of January 1904 the learned judge filed his written judgment, which was afterwards embodied in a formal decree dated the 25th of March 1904.

The questions raised by the amendment, as well as those raised by the original statements of claim, concern a congregation of Galician peasants recently settled in a district situated in the North West Territories about 50 miles from Edmonton. The place is sometimes called Limestone Lake, sometimes Edna, but now more commonly Star. The congregation was founded by three Respondents on trust. There is a burial ground attached to the church. The rest of the land was intended to be used as a home and homestead by the priest in charge.

AN ENORMOUS WASTE

The case made by the statement of claim was that the Respondents had been removed from office, and that, although they were no longer trustees, they refused to hand over the trust property to the Plaintiffs, who had been (it was alleged) duly appointed trustees in their place. Relief was asked on the footing only. No other claim was set up until just before the trial, when the Plaintiffs obtained an order giving them leave to amend "and to seek relief as trustees claiming a transfer of the trust property, but also as individuals "on behalf of themselves and all other members and adherents of the said congregation" in order to enforce their view of the trust both by declaration and injunction. Their Lordships think it is to be regretted that leave to make such a sweeping amendment should have been granted at that stage of the proceedings. The result has been an enormous waste of time and money, and an inquiry, or rather a series of rambling inquiries, on which the parties embarked apparently without much consideration, and certainly without any method. Even in their factum on Appeal the Plaintiffs, who were then Respondents, propounded no less than eight issues, most of which seem to be wholly irrelevant. It is

HOW THE SETTLERS AT STAR WERE AFFECTED.

With these matters, other than Papal supremacy, the settlers at Star, being uneducated peasants, unable, for the most part, to read or write or even to sign their own names, were not, it may be supposed, much troubled in their old country. Probably they never heard a word about any of them there. Galicia was no place for religious controversy or proselytism. Naturally they cared for none of these things. But there was one thing about which they did care, and that was subjection to the Pope. They were a feudal people and miserably poor. Some of them who came forward as witnesses for the defence complain of having had to pay a "big tax" to the Pope and of the exaction of money which was to be sent to Rome.

When these settlers came to Canada they found the conditions of life very different. They were an impressionable people, and not unlikely to be influenced in the choice of a religion, when free to choose for themselves, by sentiments of patriotism and the memory of past oppression.

THE BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT.

Emigrants from Galicia began to settle in the North West Territories about the year 1882. They were few in number at first. For some time they had no church—no priest to bury their dead, or perform the marriage service, or keep them in the straight path and guard adherents of the true faith against the dangerous and deadly errors of Christians of another denomination.

By degrees the settlement increased. In 1886 there were about 30 Galician families in the neighborhood of Star, P.O., scattered about in the surrounding country. The sons of the leading men among them resolved to take steps with the view of providing a place for religious worship and securing the services of a priest. Pro-ninent among the leaders of the movement were the Respondents and two or three others, who are witnesses in the case. The trial judge records an address by the learned Counsel for the Plaintiffs to the effect that the three respondents were "among the most active members and liberal supporters of the church," and that "they and Fedor Melnyk and Wasyl Foniak," who were called for the defence, "were among the first active workers in the congregation." Their object, and the object of all the early settlers at that time, appears to have been to provide religious services in their new home identical in language and in form with those to which they had been accustomed in the old country, and at the same time to make themselves independent of the Pope and to break off from the Orthodox Church, as the Ruthenians or Little Russians originally were, are liable to be arrested and punished if they are suspected of intention to revert to that faith. A condition of being allowed to use their own liturgy and rites and to hold services conducted in the old Slavonic language, the Little Russians in Galicia are compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope and also to accept those points of doctrine which the Roman Church holds and the Greek Church rejects. In other countries and other provinces which, in course of time, have been detached from the Greek Empire and have fallen under the sway of devout Roman Catholic sovereigns, something of the same sort has happened. The result has been that the Greek Church, which is half Roman and half Greek—Roman to the educated priesthood, but Greek to the ignorant peasantry. Its proper style is the "Uniate Church," a title derived from its enforced union with Rome.

The writer of an article on "The Greek Church" in "Chambers' Encyclopedia" sums up the position fairly enough. "It is difficult," he observes, "to state exactly to what degree union has been attained. The primary style is the 'Uniate Church,' a condition was submission to Papal supremacy, all else, clerical matrimony, communion in both kinds, it is to be regretted that leave to make such a sweeping amendment should have been granted at that stage of the proceedings. The result has been an enormous waste of time and money, and an inquiry, or rather a series of rambling inquiries, on which the parties embarked apparently without much consideration, and certainly without any method. Even in their factum on Appeal the Plaintiffs, who were then Respondents, propounded no less than eight issues, most of which seem to be wholly irrelevant. It is

1 The infallibility and supremacy of the Pope;
2 The immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary;
3 Purgatory; and
4 The procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and from the Son.

who signs himself "Nicholas, Bishop of Alutzk and Alaska." They are dated January 8th and February 5th, 1897. In his first letter the Bishop thanks God that his correspondents "remember that" they "are Russians," and expresses an earnest desire to include them in "that blessed faith from which," he says, "Popes and Jesuits seek to separate you by force and falsehood." The Bishop was evidently more than content with the reply he received. "I have much satisfaction," he writes, "in your return to your grandfather's religion." He calls it "Pravoslavny," or orthodoxy. Then he promises to visit them, and speaks of the church which, he understood, they intended to erect. These letters were made public. They were read more than once at big meetings, at which, it is said, all the settlers in the neighborhood were present. The arrival of letters from San Francisco, under the hand of His Eminence the Bishop himself, must have been a great event. The news must have been carried to every household in the district telling of the affectionate interest the Bishop took in the settlers and his intention to come and minister to them himself.

VISITING PRIESTS.

At Easter, 1897, the settlement was visited by a Uniate priest, Father Dymytrow. How it was that he came there nobody seems to know. He consecrated the Easter bread, and held services just as they were held in his old country. His visit lasted only a week, but he returned in the following September, and remained there then for about a fortnight.

In June 1897, two orthodox priests, sent by the orthodox Bishop in San Francisco, arrived at the settlement. They were Father Kanneff and Father Alexandroff. Father Alexandroff was apparently not in full orders at the time, but he always went about with Father Kanneff and acted as his assistant and interpreter. He was familiar with the language or dialect of the Little Russians. Father Kanneff and he held services, which were largely attended. When the services were over business was discussed; and the people crowded round them asking what they should do about a church. They assured their hearers to their great relief that the Government would give land without price for church purposes and a permit to cut logs for church building. Then the question of site was considered. The settlers near Star wanted the church built there, so that they lived further east on the Westock, where some leading settlers named Nymyski lived. It was about five or six miles from Star. Father Kanneff declared in favor of the Westock site, and promised support to a church built there. He said they were too poor to build more than one church at that time, but they were not to quarrel about it; other churches could be built as the means of the settlers increased, and they would all be cared for by the missionaries of the orthodox church. The settlers about Star thought Westock too far for them, and being comparatively well off, they determined to have a church of their own. They communicated with Mr. Oliver, M.P., and with the Land Department.

Madam Grace

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Every Dollar Subscribed used in development of Mine. Special Offer - 20c per share, will shortly advance to \$1.00

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NOTE: Most of the gold mines sold for a few cents and have since been sold for \$100.00. Big Four is on the railway, near Amos.

Roadland mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. But Point and Bear Dredges at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

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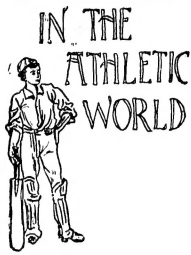
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The Toronto Telegram says: "Some well-meaning but misguided chap, writes to a morning paper urging 'Canada to rise' in her might and send a cricket team to England."

But what has England ever done to us that we should treat her that way? Sure she has sent us a visiting lacrosse team and presented Uncle Sam with an occasional samphire of our territory. But then we didn't have to play our best teams against the lacrosse visitors, and if we have had to give to Galicians and Doukhobors, why shouldn't we pare off a piece for Uncle Sam?

But, joking aside, you only need to ask ex-Cricketer John Hall to learn where cricket is in Ontario, or, for that matter, in Canada. It is played in a desultory fashion—more as an amusement than as a sport. It is all right for dubbing around home with, but it won't do to travel. Of course we could gather a team as Tom Flanagan has gathered his Irish-Canadian stable. But think how heart rending it would be if they should ship west on some steamer like the Mount Royal.

The Telegram's humor will appeal to most people, no matter what they think of cricket, as a trifle off color. Cricket doesn't occupy the place it should in Canada for various reasons, but there are good cricketers scattered throughout the Dominion, who if organized into a team, would do us credit in England. What is needed is financial backing for the scheme and we are not so sure that this would be difficult to obtain. If the newspapers would give the idea a little support. The writer has acted on several occasions as a cricket club secretary and he has been surprised to find how many people were interested in the game. They were not those who went to a baseball or hockey or ice hockey match, and shouted themselves hoarse for the team that they had their money upon. But they were men who loved sport for its own sake and liked to see it conducted for its own sake and in a way in keeping with their ideas of what constituted decency and fair play. Some of them were old cricketers and had obtained their notions of what was the right spirit in athletics from having played that game. Others had not played but were attracted to it because they recognized that it stood for something which the others did not. There are some such men in every town and city and they are usually in a position to back their ideas with contributions from their purses. If an organized appeal were made to them, I believe that a Canadian cricket team could be secured to take its place alongside the representatives of the other parts of the Empire.

While one cannot help admiring English sport in general and the way in which it is conducted, we must not run away with the idea that the people in the Old Land are exempt from all human frailties in this connection.

The following taken from the Overseas Mail, shows what the poor referee gets at times in England. In a football match between Glen-toran and Distillery, played at Belfast, the referee ordered a player off the field for seriously injuring an opponent. The referee was attacked by a hostile crowd and knocked down.

The referee at the Newton Abbot match between the local rugby and Devon Albion was followed from the ground by an angry crowd and rolled in the mud. His bicycle was also stolen.

Alberta sportsmen move in no narrow local groove. American papers note the fact that J. B. Jenkinson of Medicine Hat is playing polo at Riverside, California, having brought his stable of 14 ponies with him, while Major C. G. Ross of Calgary is also engaging in that

exhilarating sport in that delightful spot.

The Caledonian footballers of Calgary, through their president, Dr. Ings, have issued a strong protest against the game for the People's Shield, which that club won last year, being played for in British Columbia in April as has been ordered. The other provinces wouldn't have a chance at that time of year and as British Columbia has never entered a team up to the present there is no reason why it should be given so decided an advantage. It is evident that the trustees have either been imposed upon or have acted in ignorance of the conditions existing in the Dominion.

On Friday night last the Edmonton senior hockey defeated Strathcona on this side of the river by 6-4 in a game that was anybody's to the very call of time. Well on into the second half, the score stood 4-4, when Miller and Whiteford made the winning tallies.

Strathcona was much strengthened by the addition of Bellamy and Milner, late of Winnipeg, and the change was made more apparent still on Tuesday night when in Strathcona the boys from the sister city won by 7-4. Whiteford and Campbell were both off, their places being taken by McKenny and Holley. The former is a young athlete who should make a fine reputation for himself yet. He is a homebrew in every sense of the word.

The curling contests for the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co.'s shield continue to arouse the keenest interest. Last week with defeating Wetaskiwin and Strathcona, Edmonton won the district championship and the right to play at Calgary. The Sandeman Cup over the river was won by J. B. Miller's rink.

The Rugby Football Club will hold a meeting at the Castle Hotel on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m. Officers will be elected for the year and all friends of the game are asked to be present.

COVER POINT.

Personalia

A despatch from St. John, N.B., states that Edward Wetmore, formerly of New Brunswick now chancellor of the new university of Saskatchewan, and Lieut-Governor Geo. H. Bulvey, of Alberta, formerly of Gagetown, N.B., have been recommended by the alumni of the university of New Brunswick to the university senate for the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Torrey, the first president of the University of Alberta, left Montreal this week to assume his duties. A complimentary banquet was tendered him last week by members of the staff of McGill University and prominent citizens of Montreal.

The Calgary Albertan notes that the Earl of Yarmouth is a brother of Lord Edward Seymour, a well-known figure in the Calgary district. He lived until about a year ago on a ranch near Millerville.

Mr. F. W. Peters, well known throughout Alberta, as the assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., has been advanced to the post of traffic manager for western lines, a new position equivalent to that of Mr. Bosworth, the fourth vice-president in the east. Mr. W. B. Lani-gan, general freight agent, who in addition to being a first-class railway man, is a humorist of national reputation, succeeds Mr. Peters.

The death is announced of George V. Melnerney, K.C., a leading Conservative politician of New Brunswick, while he had a seat at Ottawa was regarded as one of the foremost orators in the popular chamber. During the session, his services were in constant demand and party gatherings in Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. A. Y. Blain, the newly-appointed inspector of legal offices, arrived in Edmonton during the week. Previous to his departure from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Mr. Blain was presented with a fur-lined coat with other collar, cap and gauntlets, a gold watch with chain and locket, and \$100 in gold. The presentation was made by Sir Aemilius Irving, while Mr. G. F. Shepley,

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K.C., added a few appropriate words.

G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice president of the C.P.R. while returning to his office in Montreal from lunch slipped and fell on the sidewalk, sustaining a fracture of an arm midway between the shoulder and the elbow.

The bishop of Calgary has offered the incumbency of St. Barnabas church, Hillhurst, in that city, with the important office of subwarden of the Bishop Pinkham Divinity college, to Rev. Canon d'Esam, M.A., of Fort Saskatchewan, who has accepted the offer. Rev. H. A. Wilkinson of St. Paul's church, Kinistino Avenue, Edmonton, will be his successor at the Fort. Both will be very much missed in their respective fields.

Mr. T. W. Shipley, whose death occurred last week at Vegreville, was one of the most widely known men in this part of the west. He commenced life as a railway man, acting as conductor on several of the western divisions of the C.P.R. Becoming a hotel proprietor, he was located at different times in many parts of the west during the past twenty five years. Starting at Rat Portage he went to Ely, Minn., then to Royalton, Wash.; then to Rossland, B.C., then to the Half-Way House (in 1902); in 1903 he leased the Queen's Hotel at Fort Saskatchewan, a lease in which he had an interest at the time of his death; in October 1905, when the town of Vegreville was yet in the future, he visited the site, purchased the necessary lots and erected the present Queen's Hotel there, enlarging it in 1906 to suit the custom. Last year he built the Queen's Hotel at Tofteld.

F. C. Paterson, who will be chairman of the telephone commission in Manitoba, has been with the Bell Telephone company since 1887. In that year he became manager of the exchange at Brandon, where he remained for sixteen years and then was promoted to the management of the entire system in north western Canada. He will be remembered by the citizens of all Alberta towns and cities which have had negotiations with the Bell.

The death took place last week of E. D. MacKay, for twenty years a rancher in the Cochrane district.

A. E. Meighen, who has been given the Conservative nomination for the Commons in Portage la Prairie, is a brother of Edward Meighen, Edmonton.

The news of the death by suicide in New York of W. B. Niven, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, induced, it is said, by financial losses, was received with much regret in Edmonton. Somewhat over two years ago Mr. Niven opened a private bank, in this city just west of McDougall and Secord's which remained in operation for several months.

O. M. Biggar of the law firm of Short, Cross and Biggar, has returned from a trip to Eastern Canada.

W. A. Buchanan of the Lethbridge Daily Herald has been chosen president of the Liberal Association of that riding.

J. B. Holden M.P.P. has offered the Agricultural Society at Vegreville a free deed of the fair grounds, provided the note indebtedness of the Society, amounting to \$2,000 is cleared off in 1908.

A Forecast of the Thaw Trial

A satirical "forecast" of the second Thaw trial recently appeared in John Bull as follows:

1907. Selection of new jury. Objection taken to every person who admitted that he had ever heard anything about the Thaw case.

1908. Jury completed seven hermits, four long-sentence convicts and a light-house keeper.

1909. Trial adjourned for America Cup race. Sir Thomas Lipton shaves Mr. Thaw by the hand and says that he is confident that he will carry off the cup before the trial is ended. Ignominious defeat of Shamrock XVII.

1910. Judge shows symptoms of senile decay. Asks, "Who is Mrs. Thaw?"

1911. Mr. Delmas, in illustrating the unwritten law for the 1378th time, shoots a jurymen.

1912. Thaw jury go out on strike for Old Age Pensions and bullet proof jurybox.

1913. Extraordinary sensation in New York. New York World discovers that a jurymen has been mad four years and believes he is a test.

1914. Mr. Jerome puts a hypothetical question lasting two sessions of the court to a mental expert. Mr. Delmas objects, but the judge overrules the objection. Mental expert discovered to be stone deaf. Question has to be repeated in deaf and dumb alphabet. Two jurymen die of apoplexy.

1915. New York state passes law that Thaw jury should be paid and that vacancies on it are to be filled by popular election. Tammany carries all its candidates, defeating Mr. Roosevelt and Pierpont Morgan. Salaries of jurymen raised to \$20,000 a year.

1916. Mr. Delmas propounds new defence, arguing that if White had been a Christian Scientist the bullet would never have hurt him, and that, therefore, his death was suicidal. Mrs. Edly gives evidence that the purchase of six little books at ten dollars each (no discount for cash) would have made White bullet proof.

1917. New York paper appears without a portrait of anyone connected with the Thaw case. Mr. Delmas applies that the editor be committed for contempt of court.

1918. Professor Welsman of Leipzig publishes pamphlet on the Great Thaw Myth—proving that the murder of White by Thaw is merely primitive man's method of symbol-

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izing the triumph of spring over winter snows.

1925. Mr. Upton Sinclair publishes his great work, The Bungle, exposing legal delays in the Thaw trial. Ex-President Roosevelt emerges from retirement and orders the jury to bring in their verdict instantly.

1926. Mr. Delmas begins final address to the jury. Asks them if they will convict his client in a year which is the twentieth anniversary of the greatest sorrow in his, Mr. Thaw's life—the sudden death of his old friend Stanford White. A reporter weeps in court.

1927. The jury decide that they must examine the Austrian castle in which Mr. and Mrs. Thaw lived before returning their verdict.

1928. Discovery of the jury at Monte Carlo. Funds have to be wired for their return home.

1929. The jury returns verdict, "Guilty of bigamy in the second degree." Great popular enthusiasm. Kaiser presents commemorative statue of himself to Wabash University.

1930. Mr. Thaw chosen as Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Defeats Mr. Jerome, the Republican candidate by immense majority.

Declines to live in the White House because the name is offensive. As a compliment to American journalism the name of "White House" is altered to "Yellow House." Popular biography of President Thaw—"From Murderer's Cell to White House"—sells by millions. Mrs. Thaw elected Lady President of the White Ribbon Army.

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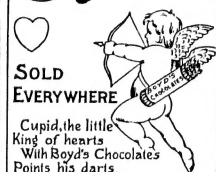
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WHY BEN BOLTED.

Oh, don't you remember sweet Alice
Ben Bolt.
Sweet Alice, whose hair was once
brown,
But now it is yellow as yellow can
be.

And the change is the talk of the
town.
You surely remember sweet Alice,
Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice whose hair is her
pride;
She inherits her beauty per Ma and
per Dad,
But Mostly, folks say, peroxide
Toronto News.

At a certain church in a city down
east an aged usher, to save the exer-
tion of continually marching up and
down the aisle to conduct persons to
their seats, used to take a stand in
the centre of the church and, when
any one appeared, beckon to him and
then conduct them to a seat.

The ushers of the neighborhood,
knowing his peculiarity, used to pop
their heads inside the church door
and mimic his action by beckoning to
him. Many times he tried to
catch them, and one Sunday morn-
ing nearly did so. But the boy
rushed away from the church and
ran into the arms of a policeman.

"What have you been up to?"
demanded the policeman.
Thought the boy, "I'm caught;"
but he said: "Oh, sir, there's a dis-
turbance at that church, and they
have sent me to fetch a policeman."

"Very good," said the officer;
"I'll step in and see about it."
So he opened the door at the west
end of the church, and, taking off
his helmet, entered.

The moment the aged usher saw
him he beckoned to him, and
motioned him in a seat next to an
old gentleman.

Immediately he was seated he
touched the old gentleman and said,
"Come quiet."

The old gentleman replied, "What
do you mean?"
Officer: "You know what I mean,
and I don't want to chat. Come
quiet, or I shall have to take you by
force."

Old gentleman: "I really don't
understand you."
Officer: "Look here, we don't
want no more disturbance; you have
been kicking up quite enough, and
I'm going to have you out quick."

By this time the congregation
were looking at the pair and wonder-
ing what was the matter, so the old
gentleman said, "Very well; I have
not made any disturbance, but to
save any time I will go with you."

So together (to the wonderment
of the congregation) they marched
up the aisle.

When they had passed out of the
church the usher followed them, and
the policeman, turning to him, said:
"Now, then, you have to make your
charge."

"Charge?" said the usher. "There
ain't any charge; all the seats are
free!"

A fine, robust soldier after serv-
ing his country faithfully for some
time became greatly reduced in
weight, owing to exposure and
severe rations, until he was so weak
he could hardly stand. Conse-
quently, he got leave of absence to
go home and recuperate. He arrived
at his home station looking very
badly. Just as he stepped off the
boat one of his old friends rushed up
to him and said: "Well, well, Pat,
I am glad to see you're back from
the front."

Pat looked worried and replied:
"Becorra, I know I was getting
thin, but I never thought you could
see that much."

"Ah, yes," said the leader in the
financial world as he interlaced his

claws in a self-satisfied way in front
of his corporosity. "I got my start
in life by clerking in an humble
grocery store at a salary of \$3 a
week, and managed to save money
on that."
"But," replied the astute reporter,
"that, of course, was before
cash registers were invented."

Little Johnny was hustled off to
church one Sunday morning with
the admonition that if he could not
remember the text when he came
home he couldn't go out to play
that afternoon. At the dinner table
he was asked the text of the sermon,
and said:

"Don't be afraid, you'll get the
quiet."
The mother laughingly replied:
"You must be mistaken, Johnny,"
but he was sure he was right. The
matter dropped until during the
week the pastor called, when it was
learned that the text was: "Fear
not, the comforter will come."

WHY THEY DON'T ENLIST.
(Ambitious young Americans will
not go into the army in these piping
times at \$16 a month—Army officer.)

"What is the plumber makin' now?"
said Files-on-Parade.
"A dollar eighty-five an hour," the
color sergeant said.
"What is the scale 'r layin' brick?"
said Files-on-Parade.
"A cent a brick, a cent a brick,"
the color sergeant said.

"The carpenter is makin' seven
thirty-five a day.
A plasterer can scarcely carry all
he makes away.
A farmer gives a farm hand what
he wants if he will stay.

An' they're laughin' at the soldier
every pay day."

"What's that a-whizzin' down the
street?" said Files on Parade;
"A painter's car, a painter's car,"
the color sergeant said.

"What's that above so high, so
high?" said Files on Parade;
"A moulter flyin' his balloon," the
color sergeant said.

"There's printers tourin' Europe
an' a-busin' on their yachts.
There's boiler-makers gumblin' in
expensive corner lots;
There's machinists with their motor-
boats that's makin' 30 knots,
An' they're laughin' at the soldier
every pay day."

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

A gentleman who was in the habit
of dining at a certain restaurant
said to the darky waiter:

"Eratus, instead of tipping you
every day, I'm going to give you
your tip in a lump sum at the end of
the month."

"Dat's all right, sah," replied the
darky; "but I wonder if you
would mind payin' me in advance?"

"Well, it's rather a strange re-
quest," remarked the patron.
"However, here's a five-dollar bill
for you. I suppose you are in want
of money, or is it that you distrust
me?"

"Oh, no, sah," smiled Ratus, slip-
ping the bill in his pocket, "only
I've leavin' 'yar today, sah."

People's Home Journal.

The Magician—As you see, ladies
and gentlemen, the two face pieces
have disappeared. Where is it?
Where is it? The problem is
soon solved. We will examine the
pocket of that good man. My dear
sir, is it not there?

Contadino—No, sir, there is only
one.

The Magician—It is not possible!
I tell you there must be two!

Contadino—Well, I'll explain. It is
true you gave me two faces before
the performance, but it was hot, and
I snout one of them for a glass of
wine and a cigar, so that's how only
one remains. —El Motta per Ridere

THE EDMONTON SEED FAIR.
The seed fair under the auspices
of the Strathcona branch of the
Alberta Farmers' Association will
be held in Edmonton on the 13th and
14th of February. Prize lists, etc.,
will be out in the course of a few
days. Those wishing prize lists or
entry forms, apply to the secretary,
R. Sheppard, box 47, Strathcona.
The Mechanics' hall has been se-
lected for the holding of the Fair.

Windsor Livery
Private Cabs
Hacks day or night
Phone 819

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Hours: 9-1, 2-5
Nights by appointment

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Jasper avenue and Grierson st.
G. H. FRASER, Proprietor
Best all-round House in the West
Meal Tickets \$4.00

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Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton
L. A. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor

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Best 25c Meal in the City
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The finest line of Tons in the city.
Prompt delivery.

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The moon is up; the stars are bright.
The wind is fresh and free!
We're out to seek for gold to-night
Across the silver sea!
The world was growing grey and cold;

Break out the sails again;
We're out to seek a Realm of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main.

"We're sick of all the cringing knees,
The courtly smiles and dea! God, let thy singing Channel breeze
Lighten our hearts and eyes!
Let love no more be bought and sold
For earthly loss or gain;
We're out to seek an Age of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main.

"Beyond the light of far Cathay,
Beyond all mortal dreams,
Beyond the reach of night and day
Our Eldorado gleams,
Revealing—as the skies unfold—
A star without a stain
The glory of the Gates of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main."

— Alfred Noyes.

MISS "OH REALLY."

"Oh Really" was no more her name than it is yours or mine, but it really should have been.

And now she is really married, after no end of preliminary skirmishes, the "life sentence" having been pronounced amid a profusion of palms, fearfully and wonderfully gotten up friends, and no end of bridal choruses and the similar paraphernalia of a smart society wedding.

I read it all in one of the Eastern papers and then while sipping my after dinner coffee, had it out with the "Man Who Knew."

"I see that Ethel ended up with an Englishman," I began, "I always thought her 'Oh really' (distinct upward inflection) would some day bring her a somewhat similar reward."

No encouragement from "The Man Who Knew," so I tried another tack. "I notice that in the description of the guests and gowns her mother, (such a nice woman as she was!) figures most inconspicuously at the end of the list."

The Man raised his eyes and surveyed me steadily.

"Of course," said I, "I never doubted that that was where her daughter would eventually put her because—'Oh Really, it wouldn't do, don't you know, to offend anyone else.'"

Gazing at the little forest of asparagus fern in the centre of the table I lost the man at the other side and saw for the time being only the girl who had gone to college with me, the bride of yesterday, who I made no doubt of it, made a brave showing in her "exquisite gown of white chiffon with rare Maltese lace, the groom's bridal gift of costly jewels at her throat and sparkling in her beautifully dressed coiffure."

What lovely auburn hair the girl had, and how radiant she was even in her simple school girl garb!

Then for a moment I forgot the stately bride to remember the dead-dull and uninteresting student.

Back crowded all the girls I had known and loved and hated, and farthest back of all was the face of the leading lady in yesterday's drama.

Why she had ever come to college was a mystery—and why dotting parents had literally robbed themselves that she might make a fine appearance was a dual one. If she had had any loveliness, if she had possessed one spark of gratitude or wit, or brains, or shown evidence of being other than a superlatively self-composed, matrimonially ambitious doll, brimming over with affectation and insincerities one could have understood it; but to every remark to have to put up with her "Oh really," for every sacrifice to receive in return only the vacant acceptance of this empty headed bit of humanity—oh this blind parent love, what tragedies are committed in its name!

Well, the girl is married. Launched on the world, with a relative or two of some social importance to act as sponsors—by hook or crook she has annexed enough smart frills and furbelows to make a "respectable" appearance.

For four seasons she has angled and during that time has caught more than one fish. Some she broke their hearts and threw back into life's troubled waters, others had their revenge and snatched off her line, still others grew bored with her "Oh really's"—small blame to them—and in the meantime her beauty matured and along came the fool, who in the words of Kipling, the immortal,

"made his prayer,
To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair!"

And, presto! "Oh Really" has come into her own.

Through the intervening veil of

fern The Man has been watching me with an amused smile for the space in which I have been "looking backward."

"I wonder," he now interjects, "where it will all end?" How long Philip Augustus will take to feel "The sting like a white hot-brand"

The coming to know that she never knew why

Seeing at last she could NEVER know why

And never could understand."

"Really," I reply, "I couldn't venture to guess, maybe he's an 'Oh Really' bore himself, in which case HE will never know why, maybe he knew what he was doing, most probably he will know how to console himself."

But "Oh Really," I wish I could draw the picture of the tall fair girl at the altar, bedecked in her bridal finery, her little pitiful mother, tucked in the far back-ground of the dim church in such a manner that you could see, as I see, the terrible, significance attached to this "life sentence!"

ON PARADOXES.

I suppose everyone is a bit of a paradox. I thought of this just now as I shut the door of my little den and sat me down at my desk to have a quiet morning of it. Why even this desk I am telling you of has its paradoxical features. It is a man's desk, a great, comfortable table-topped affair, the kind that stands firmly on its legs and has any number of capacious side pockets where the ordinary woman's few little quires of note-paper would cry aloud with loneliness. But my numerous deep receptacles never have to complain of lack of company, the only trouble that ever arises being caused by some saucy clippings that will insist on shoving their fellows over-board, thus causing me no end of re-arranging, and shifting about to allow them space to breathe in.

There are so many of them—bless them—from descriptions of the most wonderful social functions to articles dealing with sober men and books. But the paradox of the situation is that I, who have a hankering for pretty dainty things, should have made such a careless farewell to my little trembly spindly-legged secretary, and settled down with such vast contentment to this sensible level headed and footed writing table. Should have turned this manish article of ordinary business use into the base of operations from whence issue the most wonderfully gowned ladies, the most pinkish of tees and such gossipings and social chit-chat as the men themselves disclaim any knowledge of.

But to return to my original argument that we are each and all no better than a bundle of contradictions, note that I, who love the gay world and am not ashamed to acknowledge it, its fun, its follies, its every-day fare, love equally well the hours when I shut it all out that time when with the closing of the den door, I say good-bye to all society save those silent friends one's books—and settle down to have my quiet chat with those other silent unknown comrades, you paper people, who each week glance into my Mirror.

I have said that we are each of us a bit of an enigma one to the other. I to you because you don't half know me or a quarter of my interests, and you to me because it is not possible that I should gauge what environment or array of circumstances have gone to make you what you are.

And so we flit through life with little closed doors in between, and very few of us with keys that will unlock those doors. Safely ensconced in the seclusion of the little den we each tear off the veils and trappings and hold communion with our real selves, with the tender-hearted sensitive girl the world knows as the self-sufficient, worldly creature, with the unhappy Me our friends look on as the light-hearted, contented butterfly.

Such a game, such a game! I paradox of paradoxes, we cry, and thank our stars, that "the Gods have made it so."

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